contrary, with the almost total abolition of licensing and liberalised norms for foreign investment and foreign technology agreements, it is expected that new units will come up and expansion of existing units will take place, leading to increased employment.

(b) to (d) Price rise is dependent upon a variety of factors under the given inflationary conditions of economy and is not just related to the drug policy.

Demand for Fertilizers in Rajasthan

4921. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand for fertilizers in Rajasthan State at present and the supply in each district as against its demands;

(b) whether Government are able to meet the full demand of fertilizers in the country by way of indigenous production indicating current plant-wise production and if not, how much quantity is imported to make up the shortfall during 1993-94, 1994-95 and till date;

(c) the total amount of subsidy on fertilizers import paid by Government of India so far, if any as compared to last year;

(d) the selling price of fertilizers to farmers at present as compared to last year end whether it is uniform or varies from State to State; and

(e) if so, the manner in which the price of fertilizers is regulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) For the purposes of allocation of controlled fertilizers under the Essential Commodities Act (ECA) 1955, the assessment of demand is made statewise. At present, only Urea is under distribution, movement and price controls. During the 1994-95 Rabi season, the ECA allocation of urea for the State of Rajasthan was 5 39 lakh tonnes, against which the estimated cumulative availability in the State was 5 45 lakh tonnes. The ECA allocation for Rajasthan for the current Kharif season is 4.29 lakh tonnes. Necessary steps have been taken to meet this requirement from the available field stocks, indigenous production and imports. The equitable disribution of Urea within the State is ensured by the State Government.

The demand and supply of decontrolled fertilizers are governed by market forces. The availability of these fertilizers in the country, including the State of Rajasthan is comfortable.

(b) The indigenous production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers does not fully cover the demand for these nutrients. The gap between demand and indigenous availability of fertilizers is bridged through imports. The requirement of potassic fertilizers is met entirely by imports as there are no known commercially viable reserves of potash in the country. The quantities of fertilizers imported in nutrient terms during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given below. The statistics for 1995-96 have not been compiled.

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

	Imports			
	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total
	N	P	K	(N+P+K)
1993-94*	15.88	7.22	8.57	31.67
1994-95*	14.68	3.79	11.0	29.56

*Quantities of nutrients supplied by the imports of Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP) effected after decontrol and decanalisation are only approximations.

(c) In the 1995-96 budget, a subsidy of Rs. 1650 crores has been proposed for imports of fertilizers. During 1994-95, the subsidy borne by the Government on import of fertilizers on Government account was Rs. 1166.02 crores.

(d) and (e) The Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of urea, which is the only fertilizer under statutory price control, has been fixed at Rs. 3320 per tonne excluding local taxes. The MRP of urea, which is uniform throughout the country, was last revised on 10.6.94 from Rs. 2760 per tonne. The State Governments are required to ensure tha urea is sold at the MRP fixed by the Government. The prices of other fertilizers, which are decontrolled, are determined by market forces and may vary from State to State. In order to cushion the impact of increase in prices following decontrol and to establish an equilibrium between imported and indigenous decontrolled fertilizers, the Government has provided a special subsidy scheme on sale of these fertilizers.

Complaints regarding inclusion/exclusion of drug under DPCO

4922. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received representation|complaints about wrong inclusion or exclusion of drugs, under DPCO; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to re-include or re-exclude these drugs under current price control order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) The Government have received representations about inclusion|exclusion of 16 bulk drugs under Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995. These will be dealt with under the relevant provisions of the "Modifications in Drug Policy, 1986".

Expansion of IFFCO

4923. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved the proposal to expand the capacity of the Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative ammonia-urea plant at Phulpur; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the expansion plan and the foreign exchange component?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The estimated cost of this expansion project is Rs. 993.60 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 342.54 crores.

उर्वरक संयंत्रों के बन्द होने संबंधी समाचार

4924. श्री राम जेठमलानी :
श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :

क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 19 अप्रैल, 1995 के "दि बिजनैस स्टैण्डर्ड" नामक दैनिक समाचार में "फर्टिलाइजर प्लाण्टस इन नार्थ फेस क्लोजर ओवर कोल स्केर्यासिटी" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;